

Fig. 1

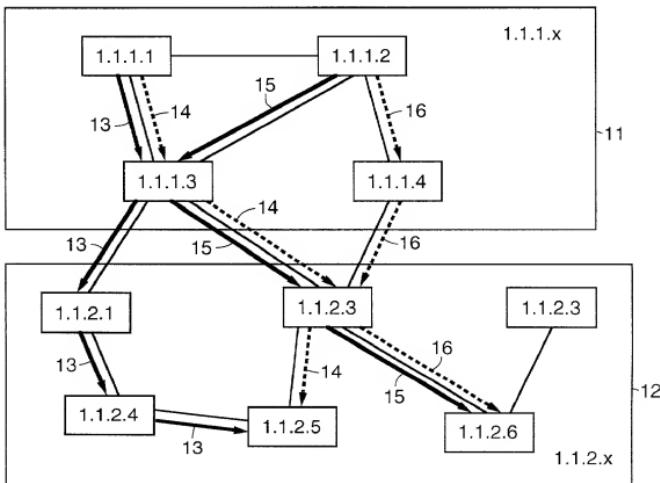


Fig. 2

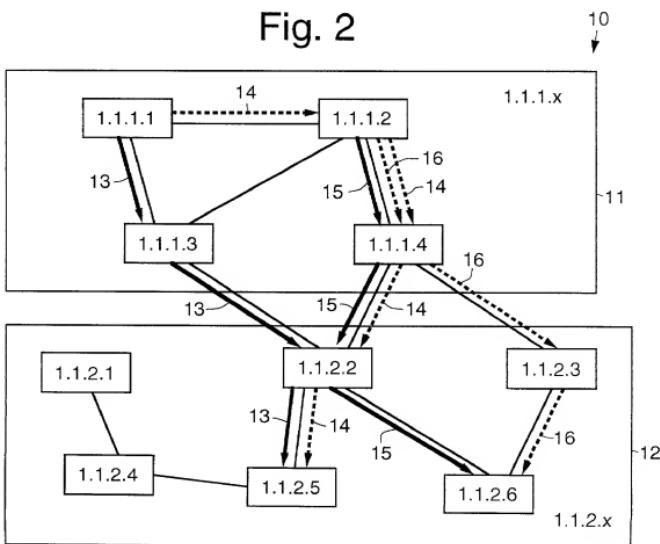


Fig. 3

Signal Type	Signal Contents	Node Activity	Summary of Effects
RREQ – Route request	Destination ID Stream ID Precedence level BW desired QoS desired Link IDs traversed Cost incurred	A node will transmit this to all nodes that, from the topology map, could lie on a valid route, unless previous route discovery had shown they required a higher precedence	The update messages have provided a topology map at the node that may no longer be completely accurate, but does know which next nodes make sense. Eg, if there is SATCOM, a node might forward an RREQ backwards from the destination to get to a SATCOM gateway. As knowledge of what precedence can be supported by the various links, the RREQs would not be directed towards congested areas.
RREP – Route reply	Destination ID Stream ID Precedence level BW granted QoS granted Link IDs traversed Cost incurred Return path IDs traversed	This packet is propagated back up the chain of links of the lowest cost route, activating them for the new stream, and along the next lowest cost, reserving capacity for failover	In addition to allocating resources, each node traversed notes the RREP contents so as to update the topology and to add information as to the capability of the links. Note that for nodes close to this destination, most of the route, except for the very final legs, could still be appropriate
NRREP – Negative route reply	Destination ID Stream ID Link IDs traversed Link ID that rejected Reason for rejection	This packet is transmitted back up the chain of links to the source. It is also used to notify lower precedence streams that they are being canceled	The NRREP will tell where bottlenecks are. These might be due to either demand by higher precedence traffic or to lowered capacity of the link. In either case, this becomes a hole in the topology for lower precedence traffic.
PCANN	Destination ID Precedence level affected Add/Drop Timing Announcement Node ID	A node sends this to neighbor nodes that would transmit into it for relay to Destination announcing a pending change in allowed precedence levels, either added or dropped.	These signals are used when a node recognizes a change in precedence levels being passed (timimg = 0.0) or anticipates such a change (timimg > 0). If there are affected routes, appropriate new RREPs would be generated if precedence level is dropped, or new RREPs would be issued if precedence level added. One effect is to keep low precedence RREPs out of congested areas.

Fig. 4

